RICHMOND AND DANY WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AU-Passenger Department.—On 3d, 1884, passenger train servand C. Division will be as follo Going Sou h No 48 Leave Wilmington 9 30 p m Arrive at Florence 1 50 a m Arrive at columbia 6 40 a m Going North No 43 Leave Columbia points on C & URR, C, C & ARR, Aiken Junction and all points beyond, should take 80. 48, uight express. Separate Pullman sleepers for charleston and Augusta on trains 48 and 47. All trains run solid between charleston Spartanburg and asheville railroad On and after May 12, 1884, passenger trains will be run daily, except Sunday, be-tween Spartanburg and Hendersonville as Rabun Gap june 934 a m Lula 10 09 a m Gainesville 10 36 a m UP TRAIN. Leave R. & D. Depoi at Spartanburg 6 00 p m Leave Spartanburg, A. L. depot... 6 10 p m Leave Saluda 850 p m Leave Flat Rock 9 15 p m Atlanta Arrive Hendersonvile DOWN MR.HN. Leave Hendersonville eave Flat Rock

CONDENSED TIME CARD

Leave Saluda

U		
Magnolia	Passenger	Route.
In effect	September 14	. 1884.

Arrive R. & D Depot Spartanburg 11 30 a m

Trains on this road run by Air-Line time.

Both trains make connections for Columbia
and Charleston via Spartanburg, Union and
Columbia: Atlanta and Charlotte by Air Line.
JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent.

•	
Magnolia Passenger R	loute.
In effect September 14, 188	34.
COING SOUTH.	
Arrive Port Royal. 6 05 pm " Chaleston 6 50 pm " Savannah 6 42 pm " Jacksonville 9 00 am	
GOING NORTH.	
Leave Jacksonville 5 30 pm "Savannah 6 55 am "Charleston 6 10 am Leave Port Royal 7 25 am "Beaufort 7 37 am "Augusta 1 40 pm	
Leave Atlanta	48 50 pm 6 10 am
Leave Augusta 4 00 pm Arrive Greenwood 9 00 pm	5 40 am
Tickets on sale at Greenwood to at through rates—baggage checked nation. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Ma	l to desti-
J N RASS. Superintendent	

SOUTH CAROLINA	
RAILWAY CO	MINANY
Commencing Sunday, Sept. 7th 2 35 a m, Passenger Trains will run	, 1881, a
until further notice, "Eastern time:	
요즘 [[[전시기 지하는 지난 경우 이번]] 등 시작한 시작한 시작 시간	
Columbia Dicision-Daily	V•
Leave Columbia 7 48 a m	5 27 p m
Due at Charleston 12 20 p m	9 38 p n
Leave Charleston 7 00 a m	4 30 p n
Due at columbia11 00 p m	9 22 a n
Camden Division-Daily except S	Sundays.
Leave Columbia 7 48 a m	5 27 p n
Due Camden 12 55 p m	8 25 p n
Leave Camden 7 15 a m	4 00 p n
Due Columbia	9 22 10 11
Augusta Division-Daily	
Leave Columbia	5 27 p n
Due Augusta 7	41 2 m
Leave Augusta 3 50 p m	
Due Columbia 9 22 p m	
Connections	
Made at Columbia with Columbia a	-10

railroad by train arriving at 11 00 a. n and departing at 527 p. m.: at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Au-gusta railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads.

At Charleston with steamers for New York on Saturday; and on Tuesday and Saturday with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's river; also, with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and all points in Florida.

At Augusta with Georgie and Control with At Augusta with Georgia and Central rail-

At Augusta with Georgia and Gentral rain-roads to and from all points West and South; at Blackville to and from all points on Barn-well railroad. Through tickets can be pur-chased to all points South and West by apply-

D. McQueen, Agent, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PECK, General Manager. D. C. Allen, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Ag't

	The same stoket Mg
COLU	MBIA A ND
	GREENVILLE RAILROAD
TRAINS	d after October 5, 1884, PASSENGER will run as herewith indicated upor
this road	land its branches. Daily, except Sundays.
	No. 53 UP PASSENGUDA

TRAINS will run as herewith indicated upon
this road and its branches.
Daily, except Sundays.
No 53 UP PASSENGEDA
Leave Columbia S. C. Junc'n 10 45 p m " Columbia C. & G. D 11 10 p m
" Columbia C. & G. D. 11 10 p.m.
Arrive Alston
" Newberry
Ninety Sir
Ninety-Six 2 47 p m
. Gruenwood 3 09 p in
Hodges 3 33 p m
Belton 4 40 p m
at Greenville 6 05 p m
No. 52. DOWN PASSENGER
Leave Greenville at 9 50 a m
Arrive Belton 11 13 a m
Hodges
treenwood 19 48 mm
Ninety-Six 1 22 n m
New Derry 9 09 n m
Alston 4 10 p m Columbia C. & G. D 5 15 p m
" Columbia C. & G. D. 515 pm
Arrive Columbia S.C. June'n 5 30 p m
SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.
NO. 53. UP PASSENGER.
I name Aletan
Leave Alston
Caton 3 55 pm
" Union 2 55 pm Spartanburg, S.U.&C.depot. 5 56 pm
NO. DZ. DOWN PASSENGER
La ve Spart'g R. & D. Depot 10 35 a m
" Spart'g S. U. & C. Depot . 10 50 am
" Union 19 50 p pa
Arrive at Alston 3 46 p m
LAURENS RAILROAD.
Leave Newberry 220
Leave Newberry
0 JU II

Arrive at Laurens C. H. 6 50 pm Leave Laurens C. H. 7 40 au Arrive at Newberry II 10 pm ABBEVILLE BRANCH. Loave Hodges.
Arrive at Abbeville. Leave Abbeville LUE RIDGE RAILROAD AND ANDERSON BRANCH Arrive Anderson Loave Walhalla..... 9 15 n m 9 52 a m Arrive at Belton 11 08 a m CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS.

A. With South Carolina railroad to and from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Wilmington and all points north thereof; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad from Charlotte and all points north thereof. B. With Asheville and Spartanburg railroad from and for points in Western N. Carolina. C. With Atlanta and Charlotte div Richmend and Danville railway for Atlanta and all points south and west.

Standard Eastern Time.

G. R. TALCOTT, Superintendent.

M. SLAUGHTER, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

D. CARDWELL, ASS't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

TILLE RAILROAD. In and after Aug. rvice on the A.	What an thinks	

Northward.	No. 51*	No. 53
ave Atlanta	4 40 p m	8 40 a n
rive Gainesville	6 57 p m	10 35 a n
Lula a	7 25 p m	11 01 a n
Rabun Gap june b.	8 12 p m	11 30 a n
Toccoa c	8 54 p m	12 04 p n
Seneca City d		1 00 p n
Central		1 52 p n
Liberty		2 13 p n
Easley		2 27 p n
Greenville c		2 47 p n
Spartanburg f		3 56 p n
Gastonia g	3 20 a m	5 54 pm
charlotte h		6 40 p n
Southward.	No. 50*	No. 52
eave charlotte	1 45 a m	1 00 p n
riveGastonia	2 30 a m	1 45 p n
Spartanburg	4 28 a m	3 45 p n
Greenville	5 43 a m	4 55 p n
Easley	6 17 a m	5 26 p n
Liberty	6 34 a m	5 12 p n
central	6 55 a m	6 00 p n
Seneca city	7 33 a m	7 36 p n
Tagger	9 40 0 00	7 2:

† Mail. *Express. † Mail. Freight trains on this road all carry passengers; passenger trains run through to Dan-ville and connect with Virginia Midland rail-way to all eastern cities, and at Atlanta with all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves lichmond all lines diverging. No. 50 leaves Behmond at 1 p m and No. 51 arrives there at 4 p m; 52 leaves Richmond at 228 a m, 53 arrives there

Buffet Sleeping Cars without change: On trains Nos. 50 and 51, New York and Atlanta, via Washington and Danville, Greensboro and Asheville; on trains Nos. 52 and 53, Richmond and Danville, Washington, Augusta and New Through tickets on sale at Charlotte, Greenville, Seneca, Spartanburg and Gainesville to all points south, with N. E. railroad to and from Athens; b with N. E. to and from Tallulali Falls; c with El. Air Line to and from Elberton and Bowersville; d with Blue Ridge to which in turn would lift up the very and from Walhalla; e with C. and G. to ground floor of society and from Greenwood, Newberry, Alston and Columbia: f with A. & S. and S., U. & C. to and from Hendersonville. Alston, &c.; g with Chester and Lenoir las; h with N. C. division and C., C. & A. to and from Greensboro, Raleigh, &c EDMUND BERKLEY, Supt.

M. Slaughter, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. L. Rives, 2d V. P. and Gen. Man.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

PASSENGER DEPARMMENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 10th, 1884. Columbia and Upper South Carolina.

WEST.			ING
F 00 am	Ly Charleston Ar.	9 45	nm
8 40 "	"Lanes "	8 05	46
0 48 "	" Sumter "	6 55	
11 00 pm	Ar Columbia Lv.	5 30	**
2 31 "	" Winnsboro "	3 48	
8 45 "	" Chester "	2 44	
5 35 "	" Yorkville "	1 00	
6 25 "	" Lancaster "	0 00	**
5 06 "	" Rock Hill "	2 00	
6 15 "	" Charlotte "	1 00	**
1 13 pm	Ar Newberry Lv	3 02	pn
3 09 "		2 48	
6 50 "	" Laurens "	7 40	am
\$ 18 "	" Anderson " 1	0 33	44
6 05 "	" Greenville "	9 50	**
7 03 "	" Walhalla "	8 50	16
4 45 "		1 00	+6
5 50 "		050	44
0 30 1"	" Hendersonville . "	8 00	

T. M. EMERSON. Gen'l Pas. Agent.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

MRS. M. W. TROMAS, Proprietress. Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

D. L. MABRY,

Atorney and Counsellor at Law.

ABEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Office formerly occupied by Judge Thomson

L. W. PERRIN. T. P. COTHRAN. DERRIN & COTHRAN.

Attorneys at Law,

Abbeville S. C. W. C. BENET, JAS. H. RICE, L. W. SMITH, Abbeville. Ninety-Six, Abbeville,

RENET, RICE & SMITH. Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and give prompt attention to all legal business entrusted to them.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

GRRENVILLE, S. C.

W. R. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. R. C. WILLIAMS,

SURGEON DENTIST, Greenwood, S. C. EUGENE B.GARY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Abbeville, S. C. Subscribe for the MESSENGEB.

JAMES S. PERRIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law ABBEVILLE, C. H., S. C. Jan. 28, 1885-tf

ROBT. R. HEMPHILL.

HEMPHILL & CALHOUN, Attorneys at Law,

ABBEVILLE, S. C. Will practice in all the Courts of the

Able Northern Citizen of the Southern Education Question.

[Columbia Register.]

We promised our readers to introduce to their attention certain portions of the address of the Rev. A. D. Mayo delivered from Unity pulpit, Boston, last De-

The Doctor first tells his Boston augreat work to which he has devoted the life. He says:

Early in the year 1863 I went as a minister to the city of Cincinnatti, Ohio, war. For ten years I remained there, occasionally journeying through the Southwest and observing carefully the the former slave States. Unable to go to the field, I was all the time asking myself what was to be my work in the upbuilding that I was sure must follow the complete wreck of the old Southern order of society, and how I could best meet the call of God to every patriot

It was not long before I came to very d stinct opinion that, after the politicians, the ecclesiastics, and, possibly, some other sorts of people, had reached the end of their favorite plans of national reconciliation, the real work must southwest, north and east. A connects begin, by establishing among the children of the South, of both races and all

This slowly consolidated to a resolve that, when the call should come, I would go over and try to help those peoto and from Chester, Yorkville and Dal- ple in the beginnings of this mighty work. I could see it was to be a work difficult beyond expression. * * * So, for fifteen years, till 1880, in the Noathwestern, Middle and New England States, I prepared myself industriously for a ministry of education by services and studies in educational affairs, tracing the relations of universal education to American history, and NEW LINE between Charleston and forming a large acquaintance with edu-

> Before I was half through with this preparation I heard the big horn blowing for me down in Dixie and made haste to answer the call. I went forth, and with such support as a few benevolent people of the North and the hospitality of the four years in this ministry of education.

cational and public men.

What is the actual state of affairs through this vast region as I have seen been afforded me for such work as mine, do in behalf of the present movement any man at the South who has ears to aid from their State governments (?); by the Southern people for universal of hear should gladly hear. by the Southern people jor universal education?

And first, a word upon the situation. You can read for yourselves the figures

vears.

men, women and children.

Carolina, for example, is found to-day. gency into something worse than ordi- South in so many directions-if this un-

dience how he came to undertake the ple in any part of America will consent remaining years of his highly useful multitudes of these poor people must distempered discord. We again, then, live; how loose must be the whole morale of their social life; how they behave under religious excitment; how then the border land of our great civil helpless many of them are to meet poverty, pestilence, even a change in the weather; and I marvel not at the social chasm that yawns between them and State of affairs in the adjacent portion of the white race, and am not surprised at any thing that happens.

I have seen how improbable it is that these awful rivalries and repulsions should be kept out of the drawn I-rooms and the churches; how impossed 116. spread, practical manifestations of democratic society and faithful co-operation between clases and large and beneficent public spirit in some of these States.

Of course, I have seen the best side of Southern society; for my ministry his higher as well as lower life. But the more I see of the superior people of the degraded beyond the degredation of ev-South (and a more attractive people ery race we have known. But they does not exist on earth) the more I feel were scattered among the families of a its utter helplessness to deal with the Christian country that became a repub tremendous difficulties that involve the lic nearly one hundred years ago. whole lower region of society. Its fami- They learned in their state of slavery lies, with growing exceptions, are still the three fundamental lessons in the Southern people out into calm water their feet from under a wholesale wreck steady, profitable work; second, the time of many who hear me to-day. * of twenty-five years ago. * * *

borers on the land the dullest peasantry or soul, and redeem every son and which already kindles the sky with At this point the Mississippian was seen in Christendom; making progress in the daughter of God. In this school of development of that vast region slow bondage they multiplied like the leaves and unstable (?), keeping down manu- of the trees, till now they number facturers (?) and skilled mechanics; more than six millions, and last year evthrowing all classes of people into the ery soul of them was represented by hands of sharpers, wicked money-lend- bale of cotton in the bounteous harvest ers and plunderers, who hover over the fields of the Sunny South. country like buzzards over the battle-

South gave me, respecting no party in the difficult path the South has trodden wrought on so vast a scale in the annals politics or sect in religion, have tray- for the past four years. Dr. Mayo then of civilized man. The colored people ersed this Southland now for more than deals with "the bright side" he has seen. of Georgia last year represented at least * * My talk will be in viewing this strikingly thoughtful ad- in fifteen years, and owned one-twelfth it? Second. What opportunities have morrow. Our readers must not tire of to several thousand of these young peoand just what I have been able to ac- markable address, for it is the bell-note great schools, supported by the North complish? Third. What can we all of true, enlightened progress, which

"The Bright Side" of the Educational Question at the South.

We give our readers this morning anof Southern illiteracy that appear in the other extract from the address of the national census of 1880. * * * Rev. A. D. Mayo, delivered from Unity You can also look upon the shrinkage in pulpit, Boston, December, 12, 1884, the valuation of these great States and showing "the bright side of things," as cities in the years that followed the war. the earnest worker in the great field of * * All this I con- educational progress in the South saw it firmed in the fourteen States, visited in for himself. Before doing this, howevmy journeyings through more than four er, we would remark here that it is not a little singular that so sagacious an ob-But, friends, it is one thing to sit in server as Dr. Mayo should have esteemyour parlor at home and read these ed the progress in the material develop- oping every year, in productive work, in columns of dead figures, and quite an- ment at the South "slow and unstable," other thing to look through and through and also that he should have dwelt on the state of society represented thereby, the intellectual condition of this section as I have seen it in the shape of living as tending "to keep down manufactures," when the whole South has Imagine, if you can, an old State, sprung forward at the most marvelous more than half her people emancipated pace in material development since it slaves, and their children, another great shook off the carpet-bagger; and in the little white girl in the beautiful schoo multitude, white people, dwelling in past four years, besides the great cotton such ignorance and aloofness from the product "in the vast lo..esome country," higher influences of our time as no na- the South has stepped forward in manutive born class can possibly experience factures at such a speed as to astonish here. Now, fancy what we, who regard even her own people. It will be reourselves as an intelligent Christian membered, however, that Dr. Mayo was people, should do in such case, if, after speaking rather of the tendency of THE ONLY TWO-CLASS HOTEL IN a twenty years' struggle, we found our-wide-spread ignorance to restrain and selves where the superior class of white discourage that material development selves where the superior class of white discourage that material development people in one of these States-South which otherwise would feel the quickening instincts of an educated and in-I have come to understand how, in formed people. Again, the Northern 1865, the whole upper story of Southern observer of our progress may sagacioussociety was overturned as completely as ly see in it a tribute to our immense the roof of a house was ever blown natural resources, crowding on the eye away in a cyclone; and how the founda- of the visiting stranger on every hand, tions of society here, represented by no less to the social uplift of our sociefive million freedmen, largely without ty at the South. There is a great deal knowledge, without property, the prey of truth in such a view of the matter. to every sort of vice, their religon a half Put this South-land to-morrow in the Pagan superstition, suddenly shot up hands of a people educated to "the botinto full citizenship, to do the work of tom rail," so as to take and hold the legislation, to hold every office of honor solid facts of our unequalled resources and trust thoughout sixteen States. before it, and along with this match an And opposed to them the other part of intelligent, vivified, industrial effort all the foundations, another multitude of along the line; and can any man who white people, in every grade of igno- knows the South at all fail to see what rance, full of race prejudice, accustomed would be the splendid outcome of Each to the violent life of a border civiliza- a state of society? If, with all the tion, ready to break out at any cmer- dense, stolid ignorance prevalent at the

If any body has really looked upon | done, what might not be done if the | less than twenty years ago, many of them the sort of crowd that seventy-five per electric light of education-useful edu- children of the leaders in that conflict; cent. of the colored people of the South | cation-could be shot thlough these is to-day, as these people toil in the dumb masses, giving them light and fields of its vast, lonesome country, or hope and strength, instead of the dark- life, without a response as ready as I swarm the streets of every village on a ness, the doltish indifference and weakholiday, he will understand what it ness, which beset us on every hand? means to have a State government by Just here, then, we may, with eager in such a majority, and how probable it is quiry, look to that bright side of eduthat any large body of Anglo-Saxon peo- ucational progress which is to re-illumine our Souther picture, so long shadto be so governed. I have seen how owed by revolutionary confusion and call Dr. Mayo to the platform in this behalf, as follows :

But I have seen a bright side-so bright, indeed, that it has always kept me above discouragement, and brought me out, at the end of four years' observation, full of hope and confidence for the future South of our beloved land.

Beginning at the foundation, I have seen how wonderfully God has wrought in the history of the freedmen. Two hundred and fifty years ago the first slave ship landed the first cargo of Afrithere should be just now any wide- can are on the beach of old Virginia, in plain signed the spot where now rise the towers of General 'Armstrong's Normal and Industrial Hampton school.

Only seventy-five years ago slave ships from New England and Old England were landing thousands of the same carried me through all regions of its people in all the scaports of the South. These people were often slaves at home, language of a civilized country; third, And how all this tells on every form of the religion of Jesus Christ, which is industry and enterprise; making the la- destined to break every yoke on body and the radiance is of the glorous dawn

Never was such a spectacle before as field; and how all this must unsettle the this development, so rapid from savage very foundation of private, State and life to citizenship in the world's chief municipal credit, you can easily compre- republic. Spite of all that is discouraging in the life of the freedman to-day, This much portrays most graphically no such great work was ever before We find we can not go further in re- \$8,000,000 of property earned and saved "bright side" of things as seen by the State; and those people own \$100,000, largeminded Northern looker-on to- 000 in the whole South. I have spoken our extended review of this most re- ple within four years, gathered in the ern Christian people, with occasional and when I see how easily they take to good schooling in letters and manners, and mark their slow but sure growth in morals, I have no fear of the future of the colored man, if he can be kept out of the hands of his foolish, wicked triends, and guided by the best wisdom

of the whole American people years to I have marked this, that the various classes of the poor white people of the South (and there are many grades of intelligence, character and industry com prised in the several millions of this class) still hold fast the bottom quality of the old British stock, and are develmorale, in the desire for education, in thoughtful attention to public offairs We shall do well to put in all possible good work among the children of the poor white man of South Carolina for the next fifty years; for he is bound to become a prodigious power in those States, and can be educated up to a mighty power for good. Every of Amy Bradley, at Wilmington, N. C. would have grown up as wild, as unkept as helpless as that group I saw in Ala bama, had not the Lord come by in the form of a good school-mistress, and made of them all such a kind of children as we might not be ashamed to call our

And I have seen as fast as education lays its forming hand on these poor children, colored or white, they begin to draw near each other in justice, peace and harmony. I have no anticipations of a Southern millenium; but I can be lieve that a generation of good schooling better churching, intelligent industry and improved homes will, at least, enable these classes to dwell together i the unity of a common citizenship in the land we love. The war was also a revo olution of emancipation to the poor white men of the South; and therefore his way is open to the summit of American life, and already he is beginning to walk vigorously therein.

I have seen, with an interest I cannot express, the present attitude of the higher classes of the southern people Of course, we are not to look at people past middle life, the survivors and sufferers from the awful wreck of war, for the most hopeful view. Yet even they are often bearing themselves with a pa tience, dignity and spirit of returning friendliness, to which some of us, I fear have not yet attained. But my ministry has been chiefly among the children, the youth, their teachers, and friends-the nary civil war. All that can happen in inspired, dumb, brute force could such a state of things I now understand solices under the state of the state of things I now understand solices under the state of th

and never have I spoken of the grandeur and hope of our common country, and the opportunity of our new American would expect here in Massachusetts. The young men of the old upper class of the South are doing just what our young men did in my boyhood-getting such schooling as they can, and going forth to seek their fortune to the new cities and towns of their own State, to the great Northwest, and everywhere showing themselves as men. The class of stay-at-home, do-nothing, vicious, lazy boys, is not half as great as we have been told. The young women of the best families are teaching the new public schools, pushing out in every direction toward new employment-so like our own girls, as I remember then in the past years, that I cannot see any real differance between them and our sisters, cousins and aunts."

I have seen how carnestly a large band of Southern clergy are toiling at their sacred work; how faithfully the najority of these teachers are caring for he children in these schools; how the Christian people of both races are pondering the awful social problem that beset them; how the public men of their State and municipal governments are generally working on lines of progress; now every man that is anybody seems to be moved with a desire to be at harmony with us at the North. And I am astonished at the amount of building up in education that has been done by these people themselves wihtin the past fifteen years-more than was ever done by any people in so short a time before. This year the South will pay \$15,000,000 for education. And now I note every where among these people the waking up of this mighty desire for educational and industrial uplitting of the young. It is the most powerful and profound inspiration of the new Southern life. If struggling with poverty, just getting on progress of any race : First, the art of over all breakers and rapids in the life-

There is nothing inconsistent in the two pictures I have drawn. The darkness is of the night that is far spent, omens of peace and good will.

A New Rule.

Perhaps, boys, you would like to know the day of the week on which you were born. If there are a dozen or so of you in the family, your mother can't remember the day, your father don't care, your older sister is sorry you were born at all and don't want to know, your aunt never knew and your grandmother is dead, and so you must rely on some rule as follows: Set down the year of your birth less 1, divide by 4, throwing away the remainder, if any, and add to the date; also add the number of days from January 1st to the date of birth, divide by 7, and if 0 remains, Sunday is answer to these three questions: First. dress to-day but we will take up this of the live stock of that enterprising day and so on. Example Suppose you

ere born March 9, ould be:	1875,	the	n 1	le
		8	1874	
Divide by 4	-		468	
Add January	-	27	31	
" February		-	28	
" March, 9	•	-	9	
	Divi	de 7)	2410	

344-2ren This makes Tuesday the day on which

ou were born. In computing don't forget to give Feb ruary 29 days, if your birthday was in leap year, and if the above rule don't work we will forfeit a last year's almanac.

The Knights of Honor.

In the United States court at Cincinna ti on Tuesday of last week, Judge Baxter decided a case of much interest to members of the Knights of Honor. Henry Tover, of Missouri, made an application for the appointment of receiver to take closer to the side, but the Mississippian charge of the money belonging to the Knights of Honor held by R. J. Breckenridge, ex-supreme treasurer, of the organization, and claimed by Breckenridge to be now on deposit at the people's ot the People's bank in Louisville. The evidence showed the Tover was der him, but no answer was returned. entitled under the death benefit rule of The Mississippian's second approached the Knights of Honor to \$2,000, and his principal and found him dead, shot Judge Baxter ordered the bank and through the eye on the first charge of Breckenridge to pay that amount into the weapons. Death it seems had been court. He decided that it was not in instantaneous, so much so as not even to his jurisdiction to appoint a receiver for disturb his equilibrium. I may forget all the funds. The trouble dates from some things, but the midnight duel on the election of officers at Chicago last the top of a spur of the Blue Ridge, with May, and Breckenridge has refused to the attendant circumstruces, is not one recognize the officer elected in his place. of them .- Athons, Ga., Banner. A proposal to remove the funds of the organization, consisting of \$25,000,00 to St. Louis is opposed by the People's bank, and counsel were present to represent Breckenridge and the bank in addition to Tover. Similar cases are said to be peuding at other points.

Breckenridge's defection has not in the east crippled the operations of the order, all assessments having been regularty paid with promptness and regula-

The Swaim trial has at last come to an end—that is to say the peers and judges of the illustrious scamp have sealed a verdict and sent it to the President, who will refer it to the attorneygeneral. What the outcome will be though, is doubtful even among those best informed. It is surmised among the journalists of Washington that it will be more favorable to General such a state of things I now understand achieve, under our tremendous difficul- to hope. I have spoken to thousands of Swaim than could have been expected only half its supposed strength is confrom what I have seen. * * * ties and social throes, what we have the daughters and sons we were fighting in November, when the trial began.

A Midnight Duel. "There is no doubt," said an old sol-

lier yesterday, "that many singular things occur as we journey through life," and he looked as though memory was struggling with some sad feature of his existence. He sighed as he continued: I remember as though it were yesterday, the march of Hill's corps along the winding Shenandoah up to the fanous Luray gap. Who could ever forget that march? The road winding with the beautiful river, and overhung with a majestic chain of Blue Ridge mountains, while across the crystal water the magnificent valley, with its charming cottages dotted the bounteous land with white-like balls of snow robed in flowers. But the most engaging and lovely objects paled into insignificance beside the peerless women of this blessed country, and you may well believe that when the camp was struck that the soldiers lost no time in making their way to the surrounding cottages. Soon the music of the violin was heard, and the shuffling feet kept time to the music, while or a time, the soldier's face was lit up with old time joy. At one of these cottages the belle of the valley reigned supreme, while several soldiers vied with each other in paying homage to the queen. Among others were two young soldiers-one from Georgia and the other from Mississippi-who were specially energetic in their attentions, and so marked had this become that those present watched the play with increasing interest, fully believing that both exhibited a case of love at first sight. This surmise on the part of those present was only too true, as the tragic event which followed fully proved. The Georgian seemed to have the lead on the Mississippian, and when the dancers were called to take their places, he led the helle of the valley to a place in the set. to approach the couple and heard to claim the lady's hand for the dance. An altercation eusued but both were cool, brave soldiers-two of the best shots in the army-who did not believe in a war of words. So it was ended by the Georgian dancing with the lady, and the significant remark of the Mississippian that "I will see you after this act"

When the dance was over the Georgian was seen to seek the Mississippian, and together they called each a friend from the crowd and departed. When outside both claimed that an insult had been passed, which could only be wiped out in the blood of the other, and that a duel to the death should be arranged at once. A full moon was just appearing above the tops of the surrounding forest, and lence of the night was anything but pleasant. No argument, however, would avail with these men, so it was arranged that the duel should take place on top of the Blue Ridge, near the center of the road that passes through the gap; that the weapons should be pistols at fifteen paces, and the fire at or between the words 'one, two, three,' firing to continue until one or both were dead.

The point was reached, the ground measured off, and, the men took their positions without a tremor. The moon shed its pale light down on a scene never to be forgotten. A moment or two and the silence was broken by the signal: "One, two, three." At the word "one" the report of two pistols rang out on the midnight air, but the principals maintained their respective positions. The Georgian's left arm was seen to drop was immovable, and still held his pistol to the front. Again, a pistol shot was heard, coming from the Georgian, and the Mississippian still held his position, but did not fire. The Georgian protested that he had not come there to mur-

Adulterated Quining.

Having been notified that quinine was largely adulterated, Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Department has been spending his pocket money lately buying samples from different druggists for Prof. Waller to analyze. Nearly all his purchases were found on analysis to be adulterated, some to the amount of fifty per cent. Dr. Edson intends to procede criminally against the wholesale dealers who supplied the retail druggists from whom he obtained the

samples. Dr. Edson declined yesterday to give the name of that dealer, but it will be made public as soon as he has been put

under arrest. Dr. Edson says he wishes to inflict upon him the severest penalty of the law, as the harm done in cases of malaria by the quinine prescribed being siderable.